

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

WARNING NOTICE  
SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

FOIA(b) (3) - 50 USC 3024(i) (1) -  
Intelligence Sources and Methods

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director  
United States Secret Service

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security  
Department of State

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Deputy Director for Operations

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] Documents of the People's  
Revolutionary Army Discussing the United States  
Embassy in Argentina and Embassy Personnel

1. Your attention is drawn [REDACTED] which  
reported that the Argentine police had confiscated documents of the  
People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) discussing the United States  
Embassy in Argentina and Embassy personnel. Attached are copies of  
these documents [REDACTED] They  
are a 21-page document in the English language entitled "The U.S.  
Embassy in Argentina" and a three-page Spanish translation of the  
biographical sketch on Ambassador Robert C. Hill included in the  
21-page document.

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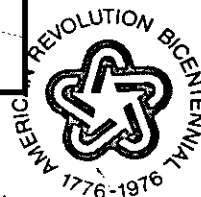
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23 DEC 1975

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Intelligence Sources and Methods



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THE U.S. EMBASSY IN ARGENTINA

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In December 1973 President Nixon appointed his close associate Robert C. Hill as the new U.S. Ambassador to Argentina. Calling this new assignment the "climax of my career" Hill commented that Argentina was embarked on a period of innovation and dynamic construction and that the Argentine nation could count on the United States to cooperate in Argentina's efforts to build its future.<sup>1</sup> With a broad smile and this soft touch of a foreign service officer well versed in the art of "diplomacy", this former OSS agent launched himself into a new chapter of his career crowned with counter-revolutionary activity and anti-communist fervor. Hill was involved in the organization of the 1954 U.S.-supported coup in Guatemala and strongly opposed the Cuban Revolution, advocating from the start a complete blockade and a confrontation with Fidel Castro's government.\* He has served on the Board of Directors of United Fruit, the W.R. Grace Co. and Merck and Co. He has been a Trustee of the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) which has actively infiltrated and divided Latin American labor movements.

His recent assignment to the sensitive Argentine post points to a qualitative change in embassy operations. Despite earlier State Department optimism over political developments in Argentina, this appointment betrays a recognition by the U.S. government that growing anti-imperialist sentiment and the intensifying class struggle are posing a major threat to U.S. interests in Argentina and must be confronted directly. The input of new embassy staff, more adept at dealing with the developing political situation, is the first step in this direction.

FOIA(b) (3) - 50 USC 3024(i) (1) -  
Intelligence Sources and MethodsTHE EMBASSY

The embassy is the appendage of the U.S. government in Argentina. In times of increasing class conflict its resources are <sup>put to full use</sup> ~~used to the full extent~~ in the formulation and implementation of policies which will effectively compliment the efforts of the right, the lo  sie, to maintain the

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order of imperialist domination [redacted] h highly specialized personnel, the embassy offers a wide spectrum of skills: Economic/Commerce officers, Political officers (oftentimes political scientists [redacted]), Military Attaches, Cultural Attaches, Peace Corps Volunteers, youth and student specialists, Legal Attaches (often FBI agents in disguise), Labor Attaches adept at promoting class collaboration, USIA propagandists, AID personnel (a catch-all for everything from agrarian technicians to [redacted]), Telecommunications experts and Consular Affairs personnel. They seek out their counterparts in Argentine society -- industrialists, landowners, rightwing politicians, labor bureaucrats, military officers, journalists, etc. -- probe them for information, feel out their reliability, secure their collaboration and prepare the groundwork for an eventual confrontation with revolutionary forces. Thus a spiderweb of relations and contacts is built up through which funds, resources and directives can be channelled, and reliable information gathered.

Back in the embassy the data, observations, analyses and suggestions are drawn up in memorandums which the ambassador and his team of Section Chiefs will exchange, evaluate and discuss before channelling their findings to the policy-makers in the National Security Council in Washington.

The growing polarization of class forces in Argentina requires the embassy to work quickly yet with caution. Diplomatic personnel must go about their work without falling prey to public scrutiny. A low profile is a key element of success in a society where anti-imperialist sentiment runs high and the slightest indication of foreign intervention at any level can blow the lid on the intricate fabric of counter-revolution. In June 1973 Deputy Chief of Mission Max V. Krebs' letters to Argentine ministers, warning against nationalist laws that the Peronist government was preparing, were revealed to the public and immediately sparked widespread accusations of U.S. intervention. Krebs' antecedents added substance to the charges. In the late 1960s he had been involved in the counterinsurgency program in Guatemala. There he worked under Nathaniel Davis, <sup>the future</sup> who later became

U.S. Ambassador to Chile during [REDACTED]

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*activity by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] against Allende, [REDACTED]*

Krebs' high visibility became a thorn in the side of the embassy in Argentina and just as Hill slipped into the driver's seat, Krebs was transferred to the ambassadorship in Guyana.

Perhaps the key factor in making the Embassy more adept in its endeavors is the packing of its staff. There are three principal elements that help strengthen an Embassy's staff -- one refers to the actual personnel, their background, their specialization, their training, in this case, their ability to combine military/intelligence expertise with the quality of quick adaptation to crisis situations; secondly, the presence of leadership -- the Ambassador's overall grasp of the factors at play, his ability to correctly guide and delegate tasks to his staff; thirdly, whether or not these specialized personnel become a cohesive unit, whether or not they can constitute a team. It is the Ambassador's job to use his team as an instrument for pulling together the best information, ideas and judgements. A 'good' team can satisfy the need for coordination, cooperation and unified overall direction, which is critical, and in the end will greatly influence the success or failure of a given operation.

Hill has proven in the past that he is up to the task. A closer look at the <sup>important</sup> other components of his team will shed some light on the capabilities of the U.S. embassy in Argentina.

#### EMBASSY LINE-UP

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Political officers monitor the local media and other information sources, maintain contacts with friendly embassies (in this case particularly the Brazilian embassy where similar activities provide imperial with another information and operative structure), government agencies an

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informants in the society at large. They keep Washington posted on all internal political developments which could affect [redacted] U.S. [redacted] foreign policy, and evaluate the impact of this policy on the relation of forces within Argentina.

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There are [redacted] political officers in Buenos Aires and many have past government and diplomatic experience [redacted]

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Labor specialists have played a particularly sensitive role in developing the U.S. strategy towards the large, well organized and politically important Argentine labor movement. Working closely with members of the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) the labor attaches build inroads into the right-wing labor leadership of the General Workers Confederation. In October 1973 the embassy included three labor officers. Two of these, listed as labor/political officers, were [redacted] who had previous experience [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] a long-time Air Force officer and military

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instructor who was [redacted] ary coup. The third,

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[redacted] an assistant information officer for labor working out of

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the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), was also [redacted] during the [redacted] coup

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and was stationed in [redacted] the main bases of the reactionary

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forces which led the revolt. In December 1973 the United States attempted to

play down its interests in the labor field. The local AIFLD office was closed

down, [redacted] left the country, and [redacted] designation was changed [redacted]

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[redacted] That [redacted] a career Air Force officer, remained in

EO25x1

complete control of U.S. labor policy adequately defines that nature of U.S. interest  
in Argentine workers.

Finally, the five Military Attaches have been threatened with expulsion from the country. According to Noticias (12/8/73), a left Peronist newspaper, the U.S. military mission has been at odds with the high command of the Argentine Armed Forces over counterinsurgency techniques. Despite the opposition of local military leaders who favored traditional repressive operations, the mission helped form and sustain Civilian and Irregular Counterinsurgency Groups which operate as autonomous para-military organizations against the left. But even if their mentors should be expelled, there are numerous indications that these groups are sufficiently well established and equipped to continue operating on their own. In April, for instance, the Committee on United States Latin American Relations (CUSLAR) in Ithaca, New York, published a report on a consignment of 1,500 riot guns shipped to Argentina in January 1974. The order was placed with the Ithaca Gun Company (the largest single order ever filled by this company) and a 10-day delivery deadline was attached. The source of the order was not determined but the U.S. Military is suspected of providing the conduit for the shipment since the Agency for International Development's Office for Public Safety, the traditional conduit for such "assistance," does not officially operate in Argentina. [redacted]

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as circumstantial evidence

organizations are being

equipped to take the offensive against the left.<sup>3</sup>

Recently the embassy acquired a specialist in youth affairs, an area of great significance for U.S. policy makers given the political importance of the youth wing in the Peronist Movement. [redacted] 29 years old, was a Peace Corps director [redacted] and later worked [redacted] in youth affairs.

#### DRAWING ON PAST FAILURES AND SUCCESSES

Embassies [redacted] usually show a high concentration of personnel with previous experience in similar situations. The present Argentine case shows a high incidence of [redacted] and [redacted] Veterans.

A number of officers currently in Argentina worked [redacted] [redacted] during the late [redacted] when the U.S. was bolstering the repressive regime of [redacted] and was helping to inaugurate [redacted] in that country. The officers involved were: [redacted] who was supervisor of the economic office [redacted] (now director of the USIA office in [redacted] [redacted] (now a public affairs officer), [redacted] and [redacted] (now an information officer), [redacted] After leaving [redacted] [redacted] went to the prestigious National War College. [redacted] went on for [redacted] language training, was assistant public affairs officer [redacted] [redacted] and then did a two-year tour of duty in [redacted] His [redacted] experience was shared by five of his present colleagues. [redacted] (now a commercial/economic officer) served [redacted] [redacted] (S special assistant [redacted] [redacted] was [redacted] (now a commercial/economic officer) was an [redacted] for AID

Such positions were often involved in counter-

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insurgency and pacification

going to the

[redacted] was a radio officer [redacted]

Today he is an

information officer. [redacted] also involved in media relations, was

[redacted] for [redacted] and went on [redacted]

during the height of the counterinsurgency activity in [redacted] A particular note of interest is that [redacted] of these [redacted] "graduates" are presently working in the U.S. Information Agency in Buenos Aires. This branch of the embassy deals specifically with the manipulation of local media and the distribution of propaganda, a task which has become very delicate since the Argentine government began restricting the activities of foreign and particularly U.S. news agencies.

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FOIA(b) (3) - 50 USC 3024(i) (1)  
- Intelligence Sources and  
Methods

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APPENDIX: BIOGRAPHIES OF KEY U.S. EMBASSY PERSONNEL

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Robert C. Hill, Ambassador

Hill has followed a political career, particularly as a Foreign Service Officer, while maintaining close contacts with corporate interests back home.

He began as a clerk in the U.S. Foreign Service in 1943 but was quickly promoted to vice-consul at Calcutta, India. In 1945 he worked with the rank of captain as a State Department representative assigned to the U.S. Army headquarters in the China-Burma-India Theater at New Dehli.

Throughout the rest of his career he continued to work closely with the U.S. intelligence community including the CIA (a fact confirmed in a report in the Congressional Record, July 14, 1970).

After studying law for a year at Boston University he served as a clerk to the U.S. Senate Committee on Banking & Currency from 1946-47. In 1949 he left government service to do a four year stint as assistant vice-president at the New York headquarters of W.R. Grace & Co., a U.S. corporation with operations in 12 Latin American countries. In 1953 John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State of the first Eisenhower administration, appointed Hill as U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica. The following year he was transferred to the same post in El Salvador. While stationed in Costa Rica he did his best to protect the vast land holdings and related operations of the United Fruit Co. In 1953 he personally took part in the negotiation of a contract between a United Fruit subsidiary and the Costa Rican government.

In 1960 he was rewarded for his efforts by being elected to the Board of Directors of the United Fruit Co. He also served as a consultant for the company on international affairs.

He returned to Washington in 1955 to become the special assistant to Herbert

Hoover, Jr., the Under Secretary of State for Mutual Security Affairs. Hill was

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responsible for coordinating the

authorized by the

Mutual Security Act. He specialized in "aid" for underdeveloped countries.

He served briefly as Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations , 1956-57, during the height of the Cold War and the last years of the McCarthy period. He was then reassigned to the Foreign Service as Ambassador to Mexico where he remained until 1961. At the 1957 Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on his nomination, Hill stated that he "did not think the United States government should enter into grant programs in Latin America to any great extent." He believed "the situation in Mexico from an economic and industrial point of view is excellent," while keeping "an open mind on the oil problem."

In Mexico he developed a reputation for his anti-communism, accusing Castro of being a "communist agent" as early as 1958 (he later accused officials in the State Department of being "communist infiltrators" or "fools" for lacking his perception), labeling the Soviet Union a paper tiger, its economy a fraud and Krushov irresponsible. On the other hand he commended U.S. companies operating in Latin America for promoting "long-term mutual interest" (between the United States and Latin America) and praised his "good friend and great Northamerican," John Foster Dulles. Hill put on a sustained public relations campaign to bolster pro-U.S. sentiment and isolate the Cuban Revolutionary government, but his efforts were set back when the Cuban Revolution found widespread support among Mexicans. In 1960 he forced the Mexican government to deny oil sales to Cuba. In return he proposed to cut Cuba's sugar export quota to the United States and to raise Mexico's. Cuba's quota was cut shortly thereafter.

Hill left the Foreign Service with the beginning of the Kennedy administration and briefly became involved in the local politics of his home state of New Hampshire. He was a State Representative from 1961-1962. Thereafter he took the lead from his

close friend Richard Nixon and used this period of apparent "retirement" from political life to strengthen his business and political base. At one time or another he became a director of Investors Diversified Services (the nation's largest investment advisor and mutual fund distributor, which Nixon also used as a building block for his political career), the United Fruit Co., Merck and Co., the Rever Sugar (see next page)

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[REDACTED]

Refinery, the International Power Co. (Canada), the Canadian International Power Co., Interser, True Temper, Monterey Railway Light & Power Co. (Mexico), Northeast Airlines, Todd Shipyards Corp., Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., Hillwood Corp., Huber, Inc. (Brazil), Associated Fund Trust, Aberdeen Management Corp., Tela Railroad Co. (Honduras), and the Pension Corporation of America.

Hill nevertheless kept in touch with the international field and Latin American affairs in particular. Between 1964 and 1969 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), the international wing of the AFL-CIO which works closely with U.S. corporations [REDACTED] EO25x1

[REDACTED] in setting up and financing anti-communist labor unions in Latin America. Hill was no doubt recruited for the AIFLD by his former boss J. Peter Grace, head of W.R. Grace & Co. and Chairman of the Board of AIFLD. This was an intense period of activity for the institute which engineered Jagan's downfall in Guyana and played a key role in the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic. Its trainees also helped stage the 1964 coup in Brazil after which AIFLD stepped in to restructure the labor movement.

Hill's expertise in international issues prompted his appointment in 1965 to the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee Task Force on Foreign Policy which operated as a think tank for policies to be implemented later under the Nixon administrations. In 1968 he also joined the Task Force on National Security.

As soon as Nixon was elected Hill was brought back into the Foreign Service in 1969 as Ambassador to Spain. He immediately dealt with the delicate issue of U.S. military bases in Spain and further engineered Spain's membership in NATO. A member of the Spanish opposition commented that

"Mr. Hill behaves as if he were a minister without portfolio in the Spanish

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Government." From this [redacted] followed with interest the negotiations and preparations for Peron's return to Argentina, an opportunity which will prove to be invaluable to him in his new assignment.

In early 1972 Hill returned to his home state of New Hampshire to spearhead Nixon's reelection campaign, which was highlighted by the Watergate incident. He also became a member of the National Security Industrial Association (NSIA) which represents the interests of the business community in the Defense establishment and guarantees the lucrative defense contracts for U.S. corporations. Hill has holdings in various companies with defense contracts. Todd Shipyards, for instance, builds submarines.

In May 1973, Hill was appointed by Nixon as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. [redacted]

[redacted]

On December 12, 1974, Nixon nominated Hill to replace Jose Davis Lodge as U.S. Ambassador to Argentina. At his swearing-in ceremony, Hill described his appointment as "the climax of my career," an evaluation which bears much significance for all progressive and revolutionary forces in Argentina.

Sources: Current Biography, Congressional Record, New York Herald Tribune,  
New York Times, Who's Who in America.

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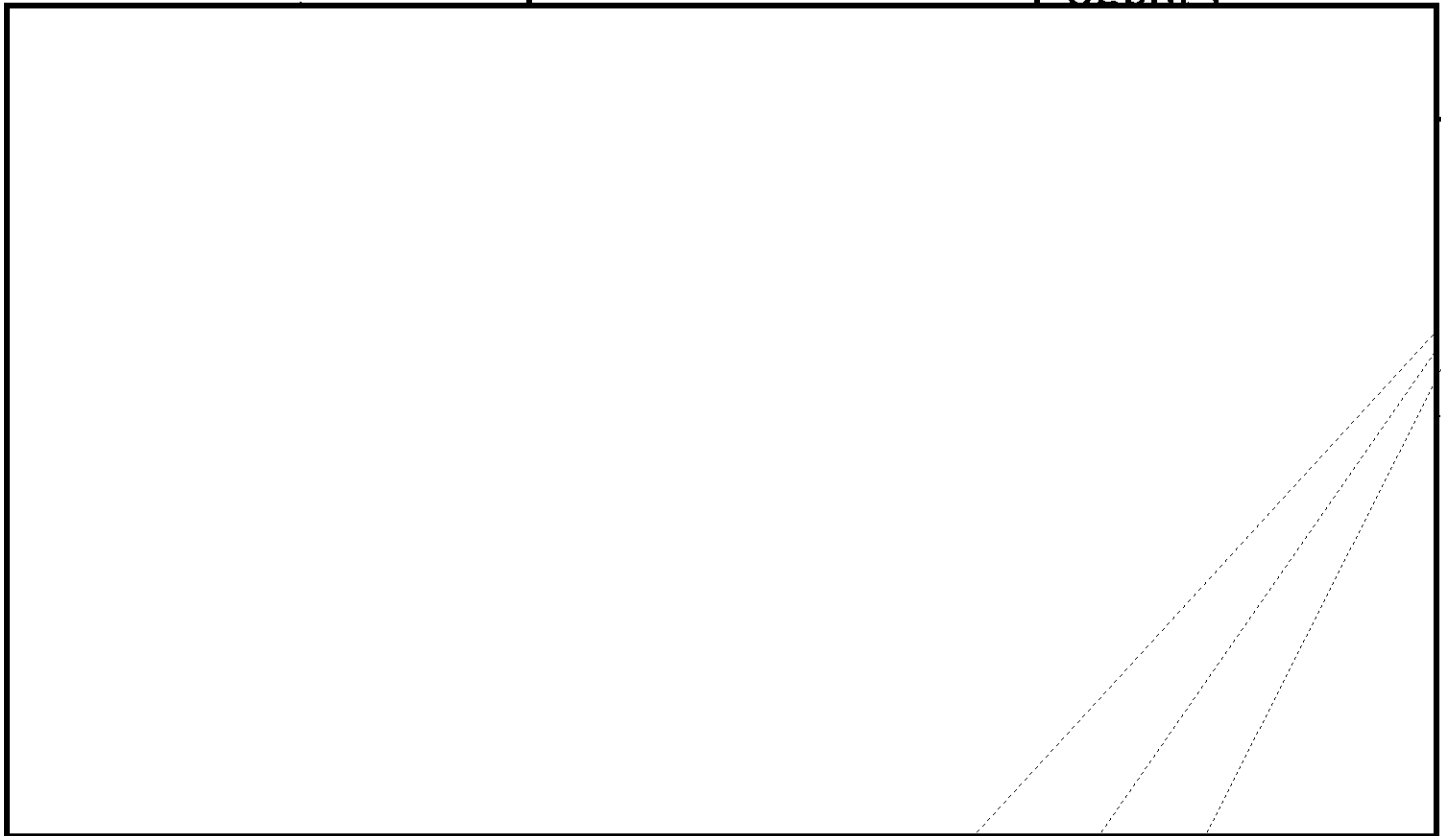
Max V. Krebs, former Deputy Chief of Mission

Krebs entered government service as a Foreign Service Officer in 1947, was stationed later in the year in Montevideo and was transferred to Bogota in 1949. He returned to Washington in 1950, left again for a stint in Belgium and finally returned to the State Department in 1955, during the Eisenhower administration, as a personnel officer. He was quickly promoted to the position of special assistant to the Under-Secretary of State and in 1959 to special assistant to the Secretary of State himself. At the beginning of the Kennedy administration he was shipped off to Manila as counsel for political affairs. He was transferred to Brazil seven months after the military coup in that country and was stationed as consul general in Rio de Janeiro in 1965. Undoubtedly his skills were required in the highly unstable situation of Guatemala where he was sent and promoted to Deputy Chief of Mission in 1967 at the time the U.S. sponsored counter-insurgency campaign was moving into high gear. While in Guatemala, Krebs worked under Ambassador Nathaniel Davis, an expert in anti-communist activities and later appointed Ambassador to Chile during the years of the Popular Unity government.<sup>1</sup> Krebs spent a year as a political officer in Panama where the nationalist government of General Torrijon was demanding the return of the canal to Panamanian sovereignty. In September 1971 he was assigned to the embassy in Buenos Aires. He arrived just at the time the military dictatorship was forced into negotiations with the Peronist movement, scheduled elections and conceded to Peron's return to Argentina. He was also in a key position to oversee the embassy team's preparations for the present period including the formation and training of right-wing paramilitary groups. In January, 1974 he was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Guyana.

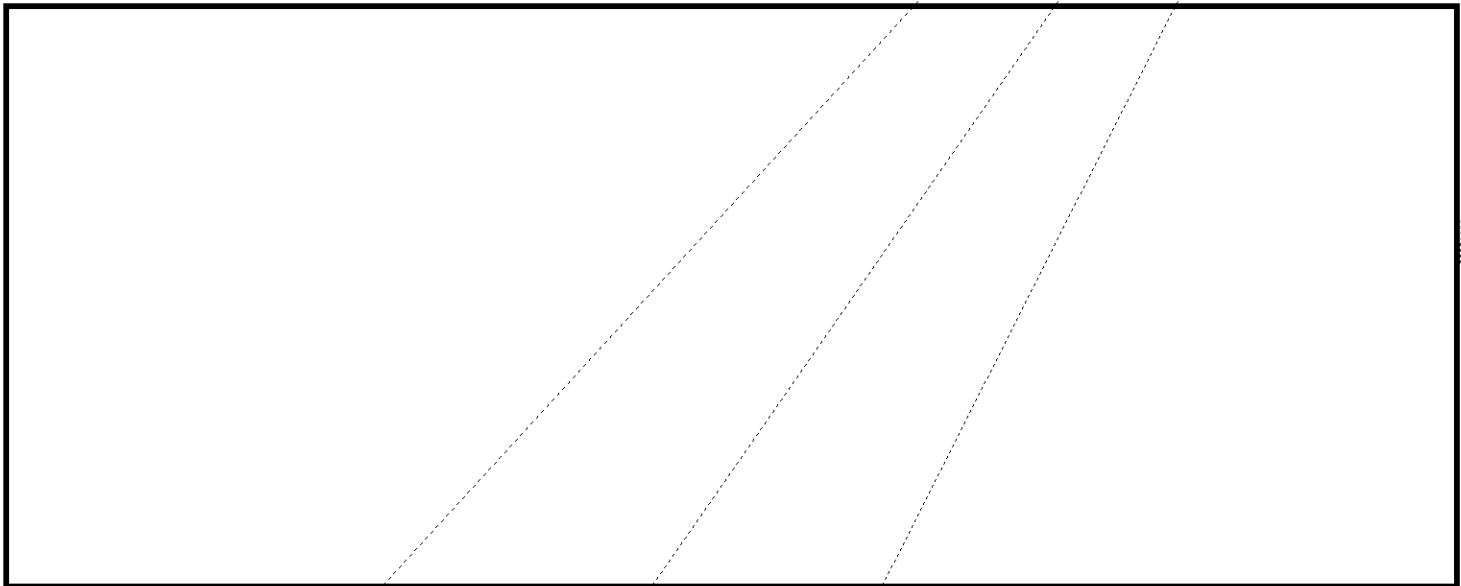
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[redacted] political officer

After a stint of private experience as a research assistant in a state Library and archives [redacted] spent nine years as a research analyst for the Department of the Army. He then joined the foreign service as a political officer

[redacted] He spent three years with the State

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[redacted]  
Department before joining the Argentine embassy as a political officer [redacted]  
His long affiliation with the Department of the Army will no doubt make him a  
crucial asset in the U.S. approach to the Argentine Armed Forces.

[redacted] economic and commercial officer

He entered the Department of the Army as an economic analyst at the tender  
[redacted] He was transferred to the State Department [redacted] as a foreign  
affairs officer. After a year of preparation at State he was stationed as  
a political officer [redacted] he  
was appointed to his present post in Argentina.

[redacted] labor/political officer

[redacted] activities began as a tactical officer for the  
U.S. Air Force [redacted] This was followed by an instructorship [redacted]  
[redacted] and later at the [redacted] He  
entered the State Department for a year [redacted] and was assigned to the foreign  
service [redacted] he returned  
to Washington to take a labor course at the Foreign Service Institute, immediately  
graduating thereafter to the increasingly vital embassy function of labor/political  
officer. He has since performed this function in [redacted]  
and now Argentina.

[redacted] information officer [redacted]

[redacted] began working for the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) [redacted] He was  
stationed [redacted] as a [redacted] officer [redacted] after which  
he returned [redacted] as a [redacted]  
specialist. [redacted] he left [redacted] where he worked as an assistant [redacted]

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(8)

overthrown by a fascist coup. He was transferred to Buenos Aires

as an information officer

counsel

has combined specializations in

He entered government service with the State Department, working

He then returned to Washington as

specialist in the Department of State. He spent studying

at Yale University then moved on as a officer in the U.S. embassy

he returned to the United

States and served in the division of the State Department

and later as an officer. He was transferred

to supervise the embassy's office

he

moved on to the embassy in Argentina where he now functions as a counsel

USIA public affairs officer

is a radio engineering and broadcasting specialist stationed

as the local representative of the U.S. Information Service, a branch  
of the U.S. Information Agency.

already had over years of experience with the U.S. Information Agency.

He worked initially as an information officer between

He moved on

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operating as assistant pub [redacted]

[redacted] His second assignment in the  
area was as a field representative for the U.S. embassy [redacted] between

[redacted] He was then transferred to Argentina, officially working as a USIA  
representative in Rosario but actually operating out of Cordoba. [redacted]

[redacted] USIA public affairs officer

[redacted] aptly joined the USIA [redacted] after [redacted] years of experience in  
the advertising business. His service included stints [redacted]

[redacted] He worked out of USIA headquarters  
for four years until he was again sent abroad [redacted]

[redacted] Prior to his appointment as a USIA public affairs officer in  
Buenos Aires he was detailed by the agency [redacted]

[redacted] political officer

[redacted] is a specialist in communist affairs. He began his State Department  
affiliation [redacted] in the area of intelligence research. [redacted] he was  
sent [redacted] as a political officer. He remained [redacted]

[redacted] He then moved [redacted] and was stationed [redacted] until called  
back to the State Department [redacted] He became an international relations officer  
and [redacted] spent a year studying Eastern European countries and learning Russian at  
the Foreign Service Institute. [redacted] he was the [redacted]  
officer in the U.S. embassy [redacted] followed by [redacted] as a political officer. In  
[redacted] he returned to Washington as a foreign affairs political analyst and an international  
relations officer. [redacted] he was sent to Buenos Aires to join the political section

of the embassy.

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[redacted] special assistant [redacted]

Rosenthal operates in the executive section of the embassy in Buenos Aires and works directly under Ambassador Hill. He too, has a long history of State Department service which began [redacted]. He spent two years [redacted] as a consular officer then another [redacted] as a [redacted] officer. [redacted] he became the supervisor

[redacted] officers for the State Department but was quickly transferred to international economic affairs. [redacted] years later he went [redacted] as an [redacted] officer [redacted]

[redacted] He left [redacted] where he worked as a [redacted] officer and finally

[redacted] to serve as a political officer. Back in Washington [redacted] he

spent a few months in administrative matters at the State Department before taking [redacted]

[redacted] assignment as Commissioner of Western Hemisphere immigration. He returned

to the international relations office at State [redacted] then spent a year as

an embassy political officer [redacted]

just a month before Hill was appointed to the ambassadorial post, [redacted] was

sent to Buenos Aires.

FOOTNOTES

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1. Comments on Argentine Trade, Vol. 53, No. 2, February 1974, p. 4.
2. Noticias, April 13, 1974.
3. Latin America, Vol. VIII, No. 17, May 3, 1974.
4. Kenneth F. Johnson, El espectro de la ideologia politica argentina, Buenos Aires, 1967, p. 40.
5. Idem., p. ii.
6. Victor Serge, Todo lo que un revolucionario debe saber sobre la represion, (Mexico: ERA, 1972), p. 72
7. The biographies were all drawn from the Biographic Register. Additional information on Ambassador Hill was found in the Current Biography, the New York Herald Tribune, the New York Times and Who's Who in America.
- 8.
8. Excelsior (Mexico), July 4, 1959 and July 5, 1960.
9. Excelsior, July 4, 1959.

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BIOGRAPHY: Robert C. Hill, Ambassador

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Hill ha seguido una carrera politica especialmente como oficial de relaciones exteriores manteniendo a su vez relaciones estrechas con intereses de las grandes empresas americanas.

Empezo como oficial de ~~secretaria~~ <sup>operando</sup> con el servicio de relaciones exteriores de los EEUU en 1943 pero fue rapidamente ascendido a vice-consul en Calcutta, India. En 1945 trabajo con el rango de capitán como representante del Departamento de Estado asignado al Cuartel general del Ejercito Americano en el Teatro China-Burma-India en ~~desde~~ Nueva Dehli:

[redacted] Durante el resto de su carrera continuo trabajando estrechamente con ~~la~~ los servicios de inteligencia de los EEUU [redacted] (hecho confirmado en un informe en el Registro Congressional, de los EEUU 14 de Julio, 1970.)

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Despues de estudiar leyes por un año en la Universidad de Boston sirvió como ~~oficial~~ asistente al Comite del Senado de los EEUU sobre Banca y Circulación (1946-47). En 1949 abandono el servicio público para servir por 4 años como ~~a~~ vice-presidente asistente de ~~XXXX XXXX~~ W.R. Grace & Co. en Nueva York, compañía americana con operaciones en 12 países latinoamericanos. En 1953 John Foster Dulles, Secretario de Estado de la primera administración de Eisenhower, nombro a Hill como Embajador a Costa Rica. Al año próximo se le transfirió con la misma posición a El Salvador. Mientras estuvo en Costa Rica hizo lo que pudo para proteger las vastas propiedades y operaciones correlacionadas del United Fruit Co. En 1953 se encargó personalmente de la negociación de un contrato entre un subsidiario de United Fruit y el gobierno costarricense.

[redacted] En 1960 fue premiado por sus esfuerzos siendo elegido director con la United Fruit Co. A la vez sirvió como consejero para la compañía en asuntos internacionales.

Volvió a Washington en 1955 como asistente especial <sup>de</sup> a Herbert Hoover, Jr. el Sub-Secretario de Estado para Asuntos de Seguridad Mutua. Hill fue responsable <sup>de</sup> por la coordinación de los PROGRAMAS de "ayuda" para el exterior autorizados por el Acta de Seguridad Mutua. Se especializo en "asistencia" para países subdesarrollados.

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 Sirvió por un breve periodo como Secretario Asistente del Estado para asuntos congresionales, 1956-7, durante el <sup>apice</sup> de la guerra fria y los <sup>últimos</sup> años de la era de McCarthy. Fue entonces reasignado al Servicio de Relaciones Exteriores como Embajador a México donde permaneció hasta 1961. En el Comite de Relaciones Exteriores del Senado de 1957, cuando discutia [redacted] <sup>que</sup> <sup>claró</sup> que el

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~~SECRET~~ ama la asistencia  
Creía que "la

no pensaba que los EEUU  
en Latinoamérica de [redacted] la  
situación en México desde ~~el~~ punto de vista económico e industrial  
es "excelente" siempre manteniendo "~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ la mente abierta  
con respecto al problema del petróleo".

En México adquirió reputación por su anti-comunismo, acusando a Castro  
de ser un "agente comunista" ya en 1958 (después acusó a oficiales  
dentro del Departamento de Estado de ser "infiltrados comunistas" o  
"idiotas" por faltar <sup>les</sup> su "percepción"), clasificando a la Unión Soviética  
como un tigre de papel, a su economía ~~xxxx~~ un fraude y a Krushchev un  
irresponsable. Al mismo tiempo felicitó a las compañías americanas  
operando en Latinoamérica por promover intereses mutuos a largo término  
(entre los EEUU y Latinoamérica) y alabó a su "buen amigo y gran  
norteamericano" John Foster Dulles. Hill se dedicó extensamente a  
una campaña de relaciones públicas para crear un sentimiento pro-EEUU  
y aislar al gobierno revolucionario de Cuba, pero sus esfuerzos se  
coartaron cuando la Revolución Cubana ~~en~~ encontró amplio apoyo  
entre los mexicanos. En 1960 <sup>profesional</sup> ~~esfuerzo~~ al gobierno mexicana para que  
negara la venta de petróleo a Cuba. Como compensación propuso cortar  
la cuota de exportación de azúcar cubana a los EEUU y aumentar la de  
México. La cuota cubana fue disminuida al poco tiempo.

Hill dejó el Servicio de Relaciones Exteriores con el comienzo de la  
administración de Kennedy y se involucró brevemente en la política  
local de New Hampshire, su estado. Fue representante para ese estado  
entre 1961 y 62. Luego, siguiendo el consejo de su buen amigo Richard  
Nixon utilizó este período de aparente "retiro" de la vida política  
para sedimentar su base política y económica. En su trayectoria ha  
sido un director del Investors Diversified Services- ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ (la compañía más grande de los EEUU de Consultoría  
financiera y Distribuidor de Fondos Mutuales, que también Nixon utilizó  
para construir su carrera política) la United Fruit Co., Merck & Co.,  
la Rever Sugar Refinery, International Power Co (Canada), Canadian  
International Co, Interser, True Temper, Monterey Railway Light & Power  
Co, (Mexico) Northeast Airlines, Todd Shipyards Corp., Tropical Radio  
Telegraph Co., Hillwood Corp., Huber Inc. (Brazil), Associated Fund  
Trust, Aberseen Management Corp., Tela Railroad Co. (Honduras) y  
la "Pension ~~Corp~~ Corporation of America."

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Hill, no obstante, mantuvo contacto con asuntos internacionales y en  
particular asuntos latinoamericanos. Entre 1964 y 1969 fue miembro  
de la Junta directiva del Instituto Americano para el Desarrollo de  
Libre Trabajo (AIFLD), el ala internacional de ~~el~~ AFL-CIO que trabaja  
estrechamente con compañías americanas [redacted] organizando y financiando  
sindicatos anti-comunistas en latino-america. Hill fue recrutado sin  
duda alguna para el ~~el~~ AIFLD por su antiguo jefe de W.R. Grace & Co.  
J. Peter Grace, también Presidente de la Junta de AIFLD. Este fue  
un período de intensa actividad [redacted] e ingenió la caída  
de Jagan en Guyana y jugó [redacted] a intervención

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~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ de los EEUU en  
el AIFLD tambien asi ~~ier~~  
Brasil despues del cual es  
el movimiento sindical.

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olgo de 1964 en  
a reestructurar

La experiencia de Hill en asuntos internacionales incito su nombramiento en 1965 a la presidencia dela Fuerza de Trabajo del Comite Nacional Republicano sobre Politica Extranjera, que ~~aparece en el libro~~ estudiaba, elaboraba, y recomendaba la politica a seguir luego bajo la administracion de Nixon. En 1968 tambien se integro a la Fuerza de Trabajo sobre Seguridad Nacional.

Tan pronto como que Nixon fue ekto Hill volvio al Servicio de Relaciones Exteriores en 1969 como Embajador en España. Inmediatamente se encargo del asunto delicado de las bases militares americanas en España y ingenio la inclusion de España como miembro de la NATO. Un miembro dela oposicion española comento: " el Sr. Hill se comportax como si fuera un ministro sin portafolio del gobierno español." Desde este lugar de observacion debio seguir con interes las negociaciones y preparaciones para la vuelta de Peron a la Argentina, una oportunidad que probaria ser de gran valor en su nueva actividad.

A comienzos de 1972 Hill regreso a New Hampshire para encabezar la campaña para la reeleccion de Nixon, que ~~XXXXXX~~ culmino con el escandalo de Watergate. Tambien se hizo miembro de la Asociacion de Seguridad Industrial Nacional (NSIA) que representa los interesesde la comunidad de negocios dentro del establecimiento de Defensa y que garantiza lucrativos contratos de defensa para compañías americanas. Hill tiene acciones en varias compañías con contratos de defensa. ~~Todas las~~ Todd Shipyards, por ejemplo, contruye submarinos.

En Mayo 1973 Hill fue nombrado por Nixon como ~~Secretario~~-Asistente de Defensa sobre Asuntos de Seguridad Internacional. EO25x1

En Diciembre de 1973 Nixon nombro a Hill parareemplazar a John Davis Lodge como embajador en la Argentina. En la ceremonia de su aceptacion Hill describio su nombramiento como "El climax de mi carrera", una evaluacion que tiene mucho significado para todad las fuerzas progresistas y revolucionarias en la Argentina.

Biliografiañ Current Biography, Congressional Record, New York Herald Tribune, New York Times, Who's Who in America.

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